

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1869.

Buchanan and Cass in 1860. The correspondence between James Buchanan and Lewis Cass, in December, 1860, which was transmitted to the Senate yesterday, furnishes an important link in the history of that critical period, and vividly recalls the issues which then agitated the nation.

Both the writers have since entered the portals of another world, and their opinions and actions can now be reviewed without passion or prejudice.

The letter of Lewis Cass will do more for his future fame than any previous act of his life. It proves that he belonged, heart and soul, to that wing of the Democracy who refused to sacrifice patriotism upon the altar of partisanship, or to connive at the treasonable schemes of the secessionists.

Lewis Cass had, thirty years before, been a member of General Jackson's Cabinet, at the time when nullification was threatened by South Carolina, and he had not forgotten the zeal and courage which Old Hickory displayed in preserving the Federal Union. He desired that James Buchanan should imitate this illustrious example, and therefore urged that "additional troops should be sent to reinforce the forts in the harbor of Charleston;" that an "armed vessel should likewise be ordered there, to aid, if necessary, in the defense;" that "these measures should be adopted without the least delay;" that the Custom House at Charleston should be removed to one of the forts, and that all "these arrangements should be immediately made."

Thus Lewis Cass, one of the most popular and influential leaders of the old Democratic party, cleared his skirts of complicity with the rebellion and of weak acquiescence in the wishes of the traitors in the Cabinet.

If James Buchanan had done nothing else than allow Lewis Cass to retire from his administration on account of their irreconcilable differences of opinion on the subject at issue, while men whose flagrant treason has since been blazoned to the world were permitted to remain, he would have committed an error that posterity will be slow to forgive; but as this act was in strict accordance with the general tenor of his policy, it is curious to note the reasons he assigned at that period for disregarding the patriotic counsels thrust upon him by the venerable Michigan statesman.

He assumes at the outset, on apparently insufficient grounds, that Cass concurs "in the opinion that Congress does not possess the power, under the Constitution, to coerce a State by force of arms to remain in the Confederacy." Whatever Cass may have thought of this question theoretically, he evidently did not concur in the practical conclusions Buchanan had drawn from an abstraction; and both parties agree that the real difference was in regard to the propriety of "ordering a detachment of the army and navy to Charleston." The phrase used by Buchanan that Congress does not possess the power to "coerce" a State to remain "in the Confederacy" affords a significant indication of the extent to which his mind had been poisoned by the prevailing Southern theories. He gave to the nation over which he was then presiding the name the traitors subsequently chose for their treasonable organization, and thus in a single sentence of a carefully written document wrote his own condemnation, alike by his denial of the right of coercion and by his use of the word "Confederacy" instead of Union.

His reasons for refusing to adopt the advice of General Cass are also peculiar. They are, first, that the Secretaries of War and the Navy, through whom the orders must have issued to reinforce the forts, did not endorse it. Buchanan's letter is dated December 15, and John B. Floyd was then still Secretary of War. It is now known that he was, even before that period, an object of suspicion to all loyal officers of the army, and all men who had their eyes open, and who were anxious to maintain the national authority, were fully convinced of his reasonable proclivities. But Buchanan weakly, if not wickedly, suffered the energies and arms of the War Department to be turned against the nation that supported it, under the direction of the most infamous traitor of them all, John B. Floyd, until at last, on the 29th of December, 1860, when this unmitigated villain had perfected his treasonable machinations, and Buchanan had begun to question the propriety of an absolute surrender to everything that treason demanded, Floyd resigned in a defiant letter, charging the President with a desire to provoke civil war, because he refused to withdraw Major Anderson from Fort Sumter. Late as this refusal came, and far as it fell short of the true requirements of the occasion, it will do something to redeem the Pennsylvania statesman from the charge of abject submission to all the demands of treason, and it will prove that there was a lower deep into which he was unwilling to venture.

The other reason assigned by Buchanan for his refusal to adopt the views of General Cass was as follows:—

"It was impossible for me to have risked a collision of arms in the harbor of Charleston, and thereby have defeated the reasonable hopes which I cherish for the final triumph of the Constitution and the Union."

Two weeks later Floyd turned this very argument against Buchanan. If it was impos-

sible "to risk a collision of arms," there was no use in maintaining a garrison at Fort Sumter; and if it was worth while to have soldiers there at all, Cass was right in demanding that they should be enabled to render efficient service. At this period we turn rather with pity than with indignation to the lamentable record that will perpetuate forever the recollection of the Buchanan theory of December, 1860, that "the final triumph of the Constitution and the Union" could only be secured by a tame surrender to the armed foes of the American people.

Tragedy.

In the condemned cell of the County Prison lays a man under sentence of death for the cowardly murder of an aged woman, the mother of his wife. Some indiscreet but doubtless well-meaning persons have been exerting themselves to arouse public sympathy for this blood-stained wretch, and to procure, if possible, a pardon, or at least a commutation of his sentence, from the Governor. The excitement caused by the taking off of Mrs. Hill had scarcely yet died away when, a few days ago, the community was startled by another murder. A feeble-minded young man, the janitor of a public hall, is shot in broad daylight, apparently for the sake of the few dollars that he had managed to save from his scanty earnings. The affair is still enveloped in mystery, and while the authorities and the public are alike eager to obtain some clue to the perpetrator of the deed, another tragedy, more horrible and sickening than the last, was being enacted. Yesterday afternoon it was discovered that an entire family—a mother and her little boy and girl—had fallen victims to the fury of an insane husband and father. While the officers were inspecting the dreadful scene and making notes of the evidences of the fearful deed, intelligence was received of the suicide of the murderer and the recovery of his body from the Delaware.

This last tragedy surpasses in horror anything that has occurred in this city since the shocking murder of the Deering family by Anton Probst. The details of the affair show that the Blackstones were pious, God-fearing people, refined and intelligent in their tastes, and bound together by all the ties which could make their home happy. The wretched husband and father has followed his victims to their last account, and it is but charity to conclude that mental aberration rendered him irresponsible. These bloody deeds, however, following one fast after the other, are sufficient to make the members of every family pause and inquire, who is safe? and to raise the question as to whether something cannot be done to restrain the murderous propensities of the fiends in human shape who now walk abroad almost without molestation. Some months ago a little girl, Mary Mohrman, was found outraged and murdered in the most brutal manner. The murderer has never been discovered, and the probabilities are that he never will be. The police were accused of inefficiency, blundering, and ignorance of their business in this case, but in course of time the matter almost faded from the public mind, and the recollection of it is only revived by the later tragedies that have horrified the community. Since then we have had a change of administration and a pretty thorough cleaning out of the old force, but we do not perceive that there has been any material improvement. The suicide of Mr. Blackstone of course takes the matter out of the hands of the detectives, but we have the fact before us that the tragedy remained undiscovered for thirty-six hours.

Smith, the janitor of Girard Hall, was shot down in broad daylight, but no clue to the perpetrator of the deed appears to have been discovered; and detectives have not been able to establish a chain of evidence that will point the finger of suspicion at any one person or any number of persons. Something certainly ought to be done to check this murderous propensity that appears to be prevalent just now; and if murders cannot be prevented, a greater efficiency in hunting down the murderers would have a tendency to make our citizens feel that they have some protection. As it now is, unless a murderer is caught almost red-handed in the very act, there is apparently very little hope that he will ever be detected. When a murderer is captured and convicted, every consideration of justice and the protection of human life demands that retribution, swift and sure, should be meted out to him, and if such men as Smith and Probst are allowed to go unhung, the law will have no terrors for the assassins that walk abroad in the noonday.

A CASE of considerable interest and importance to merchants and business men was tried in the District Court yesterday. The plaintiffs employed attorneys residing in Philadelphia to collect, through an agent or attorney of their own selection, a claim against parties residing in St. Louis, and in their receipts for the evidences of this debt they incorporated a clause waiving all responsibility for losses by war, fire, or misappropriation by agents. The St. Louis attorney collected the claim, but failed to forward it to his employers, the Philadelphia attorneys. The question at issue was the responsibility of the latter, which the jury decided against them by returning a verdict for the plaintiffs. The principle asserted in this verdict is that collection agencies are responsible for the acts of their employes, despite any formal waiver; and whatever may be the law on the subject, it seems that in equity these risks should be borne by the parties with whom creditors contract for the adjustment of outstanding claims in distant portions of the country.

OBITUARY.

Daniel L. Collier, Esq. This gentleman, whose decease is elsewhere announced, expired at his residence in this city last evening. Mr. Collier was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, on the 12th day

of January, 1796. He was the son of Thomas Collier, who published the Litchfield Monitor newspaper, at that period. In 1817 Mr. Collier removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he soon afterward engaged in the practice of the law, which he continued for nearly forty years. For a long time his legal business was very extensive. Hon. R. M. Stanton, Judge W. F. Johnston, U. S. Code of Connecticut, Hon. O. F. Moore of Ohio, and other distinguished men were among his students. Although ever declining candidacy for any political position, he was active in all public affairs and enterprises, having a conscientious regard for his duties as a citizen. His strict integrity, strong friendships, and general excellence of character caused him to be very highly esteemed.

Since his removal to Philadelphia, ten years ago, Mr. Collier has devoted his attention chiefly to religious and benevolent matters. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, of the Asylum for the Blind, of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and of other institutions of similar character. The funeral services will take place at West Spruce Street Church, corner of Seventeenth, in which he was a ruling elder, on Saturday next.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP. ALCONA ELEGANT TABLET SOLIDIFIED Glycerin. Its daily use makes the skin delicate and beautiful. It is highly fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet soap. For sale by all Druggists. No. 62 CHESTNUT STREET.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. My Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas will meet me at No. 1027 W. 13th Street. Charges suit all. 120 2nd DR. F. R. THOMAS.

NOTICE.—BAPTIST MASS MEETING. A meeting of the Baptists of Philadelphia will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, next, March 31, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at First Church, BROAD and ARCH Streets, to consider the subject of City Missions. Bayers, ministers, and laymen will add to the meeting. All are invited. 3 20 23

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART EXHIBITED BY WOMEN. AT HAZELTON GALLERY, No. 1135 CHESTNUT STREET. (Open during the day, and Monday evenings, April 1st to 15th.) Admission, 25 cents. 3 21 15*

OFFICE OF THE CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 319 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1869. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 5, at 9 o'clock P. M. F. H. STEEL, Secretary.

DANVILLE, HAZLETON, AND WILKESBARRE RAILROAD COMPANY. The coupons on the Bonds of the above road, April 1, will be paid on presentation at the Office of STERLING & WILDMAN, No. 110 S. THIRD STREET. 3 27 24

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of April, proximo, at 7 o'clock P. M. at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted. JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. 3 27 24 28

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, NO. 316 WALNUT STREET. The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery. RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KAYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LAURENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 111 6th

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO EARNED."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FINEST SAVINGS FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chestnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 5, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer. 3 27 24 28

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for dyeing clothes. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID. IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC. It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 23 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists. The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEITS. BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 1 27 24 28

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and most reliable hair dye. Instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful; dyes or restores bald by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S WIG FACTORY, No. 48 1/2 BROAD Street, New York. 4 27 24 28

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 334 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. 3 24 27 28

MESSRS. STEWART & CO. Upholsters, Brooklyn, N. Y., state, in regard to Elastic Springs, that they furnish several churches with cushions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after putting it to the thousand and one tests of Church committees. 3 27 24 28

A WORD FOR EVERYBODY.

The man who deals in lumber, The man who drives a team, The peep without number, Who make and eat ice cream; The folks who dig potatoes, From largely yielding rows, And those who raise tomatoes—All need substantial clothes. The folks who go by railroad, And those who stay at home, Those who do not anywhere, And those who love to roam; The men who live in the country, The men who dig potatoes, Can all buy elegant clothing, At our HALL, SO BIG and BROWN. From every prosperous section Of all the country round, From busy multitudes of men, Kings out the cheerful sound; From every happy household, The men and boys all call—Oh, send us more of these splendid clothes From the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL. Large and small communities in town, city, village and country are rapidly acting on the important discovery that the path to happiness, usefulness, and respectability lies through the adoption of the outer man in a full suit, cheap for cash, of the magnificent masculine tailoring of

ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL, Nos. 608 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KILMER, No. 328 CHESTNUT Street. 1 27 24 28

FIFTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Nominations by President Grant—Immediate Settlement of the Civil Office Bill Muddle.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Agrees to the Conference Committee's Report. Special Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 31.—The House, by a vote of 108 yeas to 57 nays has agreed to the report of the conference committee on the Civil Tenure bill. The Democrats voted solid against it, and the Republicans, with few exceptions, voted for it.

Presidential Nominations.

Dispatch to The Associated Press. The following nominations were sent in today:—Sam'l H. Leicester to be Consul at Bremen. George Moxness to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Kentucky. B. W. Wagenknecht, Assessor Fourteenth district of Pennsylvania. J. S. Nixon, Collector Internal Revenue Sixth district of Maine. Frank Rollins, Collector of Internal Revenue First district of Maine. Wm. A. Arnold, Receiver of Public Moneys at Central City, Col. P. B. Mason, Register of the Land Office at Humboldt, Kansas. C. W. Babcock to be Surveyor-General for Kansas. Levi S. Blake, Agent of the Blackfoot Indians.

Temporary Insanity and Suicide.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—William Lawson, a barber, shot himself through the head to-day, while laboring under temporary insanity.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 60 YEARS SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DEHAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC., No. 40 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 110 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. Special Agents for the Sale of Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre RR. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent, payable half yearly, on the 1st of April and 1st of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 90 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of \$200, \$500, and \$1000. Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application. Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates. Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

BK JAMISON & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, At Closest Market Rates. N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESTNUT Sts. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks, Bonds, etc. etc. 3 21 2m

SMITH RANDOLPH & Co.

Bankers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBR & SON, LONDON, B. METZLER & SOHN & CO., FRANKFURT JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS, And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Eastest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. BONNETS, ETC.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

BONNET OPENING, Wednesday, March 31, 1869. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

MISS A. BONNER WILL OPEN SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, THURSDAY, April 1, No. 1103 CHESTNUT STREET. 3 21 1p 1/2

INSTRUCTION.

Crittenden's Commercial College, 637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th. COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE. NO SUMMER VACATION. SEPARATE INSTRUCTION. 3 23 3/4p

EDGEMOUNT SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J. BOYS THOROUGHLY PREPARED FOR COLLEGE OR FOR BUSINESS. NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 7. For circulars apply to REV. T. W. CATTELL.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Publisher, BookSeller, Stationer, and Dealer in CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, No. 724 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. All Books sold RETAIL at WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE BEST HORSE BOOK THE HORSE In the Stable and the Field—His Management in Health and Disease. BY STONEHENGE, MCLURE, AND HARVEY. With over eighty Engravings from Life, and a full account of the Trotting II. etc. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Retail price, \$2-50. This day published by PORTER & COATES, MARBLE BUILDING, No. 822 CHESTNUT Street. All Books Retail at Wholesale Prices 3 22 1/2w 3/4p

BOOTHS AND SHOES. SPRING STYLES BOOTS AND SHOES. GENTS' WEAR. BARTLETT, No. 83 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT. 10 16 1m

DRY GOODS. STOKES & WOOD, DRY GOODS FOR THE SEASON. SEVENTH and ARCH Streets, PHILADELPHIA. 3 23 1m

MERCHANT TAILORS. WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS, S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Streets, PHILADELPHIA. DAILY RECEIVING SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. A superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3m

DR. P. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his infirmary, No. 999 N. 2nd St. L. Street, above 9th. 3 22

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds, HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, WE ARE NOW SELLING AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:— For \$1000 1881a, we pay a difference of..... \$148-94 \$1000 1882a, we pay a difference of..... 128-34 \$1000 1865a, we pay a difference of..... 163-34 \$1000 10-40a, we pay a difference of..... 43-34 \$1000 1865b, July, we pay a difference of 118-94 \$1000 1867a, July, we pay a difference of 118-94 \$1000 1868a, July, we pay a difference of 118-94

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC., No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. 4,500,000 SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, ISSUED BY

The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax, Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres of Choice Lands, And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect, YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY Ten Per Cent. Per Annum. Present Price Par and Accrued Interest.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price. Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street, E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South THIRD Street, Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 60 4p

HOME INVESTMENTS.

READING RAILROAD SIXES, Clear of State, United States and Municipal Taxes. Pennsylvania and New York Canal and RR. Company Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, Principal and interest guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. We have but a small amount of the above Bonds, and offer them at a price that will pay a good interest on the investment.

DREXEL & CO., Bankers, No. 34 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. 3 19 1m 3/4p

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Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission in Philadelphia and New York. Gold and Government Securities Dealt In. New York quotations by Telegraph constantly received. COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. INTEREST allowed on deposits. 3 30 1m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO No. 48 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. 3 19 1m 3/4p

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY No. 2 NASSAU St., New York, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 39 South THIRD Street, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards. STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 22